Mashington Sentinel.

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH

CITY OF WASHINGTON. NOVEMBER 17, 1853.

MR. GEORGE E. FRENCH. Bookseller, King street. Alexandria, is our authorized agent to re-ceive advertisements and subscriptions. Single numbers can be procured at his counter every

MR. E. K. LUNDY, bookseller, Bridge street, Georgetown, will act as agent for the Sentinel in receiving subscriptions and advertisements.

The Hon. J. R. Thomson, of New Jersey, and the Hon. George R. Riddle arrived Jersey, and the Hon. George R. Riddle arrived in the city last night, and are stopping at the President, and a design to sink the adminis-

The Hon. H. L. Stephens, of Michigan, is at Mrs. Esterley's, and the Hon Mace, of Indiana, at his residence on north B.

THE MEETING ON MONDAY NIGHT. We perceive that efforts have been made, through the telegraph, and by other means, to misrepresent the character and purposes of the late meeting of the national democracy of this district, held at Copp's saloon. We had no agency in getting up the meeting, and nothing to do with the resolutions which were adopted. Indeed we never saw the resolutions until we saw them in the narrative of the reporter. But we were fully assured, before the meeting, that its object was to congratulate the national democracy of New York, on the unexpected result of their recent contest with Van Buren freesoilism. The proceedings of the meeting show that we were not misinformed on that

It is needless for us to say that the returns of the New York election afforded us much gratification. We were pained that untoward circumstances had given the temporary control of the empire State to the whig party. But we had long been prepared for such a result. When the Van Buren ruffians broke up the convention at Syracuse, they took the first step toward giving the State into the hands of Let the President look and listen to the people the whigs. If there was any doubt as to that for the true interpretation of his mission. fact, Mr. Secretary Guthrie's uncalled for and unjustifiable interference in behalf of the softshell freesoil organization, against the regular national democracy, removed it entirely. That to sacrifice their party and themselves to the interference was equivalent to a proclamation that the whigs should gain the ascendancy in New York, for it enabled the freesoil factionists to use the weight and influence of the federal authority to overawe the timid and influence the corrupt.

The success of the whigs having been fully assured and made certain by Mr. Guthrie's conduct, we were forced to reconcile ourselves to it as we best could, and to turn our attention to the other points involved in the contest.

In doing that, we perceived, at a glance, that the triumph of the Van Buren factionists over the national democrats, under the lead of such men as Daniel S. Dickinson and Charles O'Conor, would be the heaviest blow which the democratic party has ever received, as it would dishearten the true men of the north, and place the democracy of the south in a position where they could be scourged without the power of offering adequate resistance. On the other hand, we believed that the triumph of the national democracy of New York, under Mr. Guthrie, would crush out the freesoil heresy, impart new strength to true men everywhere, and assure the country that the democratic party was entitled to public confidence.

Under these circumstances, the defeat of the freesoilers in New York was most gratifying to us: and it was well calculated to suggest to the national democrats of the District of Columbia a public expression of their joy at such an unexpected and auspicious result. Therefore they called a meeting on Monday night to express their feelings; and as freemen they had a right to do so, without let or hindrance from freesoil sympathisers-from government stipendiaries or clamorous office seekers. There was no purpose to denounce the President or begin an opposition to the administration; and they who have been laboring to require a subservient support to all the acts of men in authority, as the only test of party fidelity, are the worst enemies of the democracy. Whenever democrats shall be ostracised for censuring a secretary because he interferes improperly and offensively in State politics, and seeks, by means of patronage, to give nationality to local conflicts-whenever democrats shall be ostracised for reprobating an alliance with freesoilers, and for rejoicing when a freesoil faction is broken down, then there will be an end to the democratic party, for it will no longer be

worth preserving. There was much confusion at Copp's saloon, occasioned by a concerted movement on the part of persons who thought they might safely imitate the performances of Cochrane's men at Syracuse, since they have been endorsed by the Treasury Department. But still, these gentry were not in such force as to put an end to the meeting before its purposes were accomplished. They produced much confusion, but they could not prevent a clear and explicit manifestation of sentiment. A most disgraceful scene was presented, but it was the legitimate result of Mr. Guthrie's course. When the head of the treasury enters the political arena. in order to sustain the conduct of Van Buren and Cochraue, backed up by a band of bullies and blackguards at Syracuse, it is not to be wondered at that government officers and official expectants should attempt to break up a democratic meeting in the city of Washington. But we cannot do better than close our article with the following pertinent remarks, which we find in the Baltimore American of yesterday:

On Monday night a meeting of the national democrats was held for the purpose of approv-ing the independent action of the national democrats of New York. Of course such an opportunity of doing homage to the disbursing authorities could not be overlooked by the speculating politicians. The meeting was ostensibly peaceable and patriotic. Its objects were bly peaceable and patriotic. Its objects were stated in three propositions. I. That the nomination of Mr. Pierce was in consequence of his declared hostility to freesoil and disunion of in respectable public journals. They can

amongst the national democrats, "deserves the and profligacy. We would commend to all attention and correction of the President."
We can really see nothing so very outrage-

ous in the declaration, in decorous language, of opinions which have received the direct approval of the majority of the citizens of New York. Does any one deny that Mr. Pierce was elected because he was a friend of the Union and a foe to further agitation? Does any one contend that the platform of Baltimore was a dispensation for the past and a license for the future Has it come to this, that freemen may not meet together and say even "with bated breath and whispered humbleness," that they do not think an officer should be removed for having refused to recognise, as his political equals, those whose doctrines have been formally repudiated by a public declaration of the party to which they belong? But no sooner were these resolutions reported, than the palace-worshippers seized upon them to testify their loyalty. A Mr. Ratcliffe—we believe the person whose friends pressed his name for the appointment of attor-ner for the District—charged the meeting with tration." This imputation was mildly but dis-tinctly repelled. It was said that the resolu-tions meant to declare that the doctrines of the freesoilers were not the doctrines of the demoeratic party-nothing more. Pending the conflicting questions of a substitute and indefinite postponement, a gallant young gentleman, wearing the political uniform of the executive, and discharging the highly reponsible office of deputy collector, at the various ports of the canal, sprang disrespectfully over the shoulders of the defeated attorney, and alighted upon the platform. He then signalized his devotion to the appointing authorities by moving an adjournment of the meeting. This motion was entertained by the chairman of the hards in a manner which vindicate his right to the appellation. He promptly knocked the invading collector into the bosom of his constituents. That gentleman seems to have taken no further part in the proceedings. He will, of course, ornament his head with a bit of court plaster, and upon this certificate of lovalty, will be no doubt brevetted by the cabinet to the post of full collector, entrusted with the entire revenues of the port of Washington. There he will, of course, disburse according to the rule laid down in Bronson's case.

All this is ridiculous in its effect upon public opinion. Such an interference may secure office for the penny partisans who figured upon the occasion. But they will do the President injury in their zeal to promote their own in-terests. But the President should not be mis led by the sentiment that surrounds him. It is an interested sentiment. It is a vapor of flattery that rises from the decomposition of public morality. It is miasmatic and will infect all who breathe it with disease and with death. him diseard from his councils and dismiss from his presence those who would flatter his vanity and above all, let him not permit them to de nounce democrats who have had the courage honest convictions of their duty to the President, and their duty to the republic.

POLITICAL GOSSIPS-RUMORS ABOUT THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We have recently seen numerous statements and reports in various papers touching the speakership of the next Congress. Every form of speculation, every variety of hypothesis, is indulged in. We would not heedlessly encroach on the rights of that very numerous class of men who live by gossip, and fatten on scandal. They are to the newspaper press what the newsmonger-the retailer of small items—the finder out of family secrets, is to society; with this difference; that the former is paid for his gossip-the latter dis. charges his office from pure love of it. To maintain their importance, they must manage to keep up a constant interest and excitement in the public mind. A new rumor every morning, is as necessary to them as a new dress is to a fashionable belle. It matters not what the rumor is, so it relates to a thing, or a person of importance. But one caution is observed, and that is to manage it with sufficient adroitness to escape responsibility.

The particular rumors to which we refer, represent certain aspirants to the honor and dignity of the speakership, as the candidates of certain very wealthy and respectable bankers and business men. Such rumors we are sorry to see. If true, they would denote a condition of public morals at which the honest yeomanry of the country might well blush. If untrue, they would denote, on the part of those who start and circulate them, a distrust of our most distinguished public men and our most eminent men of business.

That day, should it ever come, which heaven forefend, will be a black day and an evil day; when private wealth shall become the governing power in the councils and legislation of the country. It would erect an imperium in imperio. It would place the men elected by the people, as their rulers and legislators, under the control of a few rich men. It would make gold the governing power. It would neutralize the popular voice. It would annul the popular will. It would corrupt our most eminent politicians. It would ruin public and private morals. It would transfer the powers of government, from the hands of the many, into an aristocracy of a few. It would erect gold into the king-the judiciary, and the legislature.

The evils that would result from such a mis erable subjection of public, to private men, are so manifest that it is needless to allude further

The rumors to which we refer, do great inustice to those candidates for the speakership, who are represented as the candidates of this, or that wealthy banker. Men, who are prominent enough to be run for that high and distinguished position, would scorn to win their way, by gold-by bribery, by corruption. It is a libel on Congress, to say-for such it is in substance-that the many virtuous, incorruptible patriots in that body, can be bought up by bankers, to vote for pets, favorites, or instruments, at so much a head. It is an insult to respectable private citizens, to represent them before the country, as attempting to control elections and legislation, by means of their money. Merchant princes have made peace and war in the different countries of Europe. They have sometimes arrested, sometimes directed legislation, by means of their wealth. They have managed kings and kingdoms-but we are proud to say that in this our favored country, private wealth, with all its influences. has never yet dared to aspire to rule in the councils of the nation-and that our rulers and legislators have never been base and bad enough to prostitute themselves and their offices for

doctrines. 2. That the Baltimore platform was have no good effect. One bad effect they cer-

who bring such things before the public eye, the admonition of the poet :

"Vice is a monster of such frightful mien, As to be hated, needs but to be seen; Yet seen too oft—familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Many of the public journals of the country are kind enough to chronicle, for the benefit of their readers, as an item of news, that the representatives of the people will soon assemble in Congress, at Washington. We will add. in order to be more specific, that Washington is the capital of the United States, and that it is in the District of Columbia. With this definite indication of its locality, it is to be hoped that none of the worthy representatives of the

people will be so unfortunate as to get lost. Other journals are carving out work for Con gress, and predicting what that body will do, and what it will not do. One says one thing, one another. For our part we are content to wait. We do not know what Congress will do: we wish we did.

They are equally busy in figuring out the President's message. They tell us with confidence what he will propose; what he will condemn. We are patient here again. As the jugglers say, "we will see what we will see." These things will keep.

A correspondent of the Evansville (In-

diana) Inquirer, writing from Washington says: "If it was not apparent before, it is quite apparent now, to everybody who will take the trou-ble of looking, that in the removal of Bronson, the administration has pulled down upon itself a regular hornet's nest; and that, in taking sides in the New York squabble on the barnburner side, when they should have either espoused the cause of the national democracy, o at least, remained neutral, they committed now to every body who will take the trouble to examine the papers and proceedings of the day. The Richmond Examiner, the Norfolk News, the Alexandria Standard, the South Side Democrat, the Woodstock Tenth Legion, the Wincester Virginian—all sterling democratic Virginia journals—and the Milwaukie News, speak out trumpet-tongued for the indomitable hards.'

From the N. Y. National Democrat Democratic Meeting.

The democratic republican general commit-tee met agreeable to the published call, at Stuvvesan institute last evening.

A full attendance of the committee was present; also Hon. John Wheeler, Hon. Francis B. Cutting, Hon. Mike Walsh, and Hon.

Thomas J. Barr were among the number.

Hon. Francis B. Cutting addressed the meeting at length. His effort was most happy and enthusiastic, and the repeated rounds of applause with which he was greeted attested the high satisfaction with which he was listened to by the committee. His speech was soundly democratic throughout, and of such a character as would have startled the traitors to the democratic cause, could any of them have been there and heard him. We regret that our limits will not admit of a more extended notice of his excellent speech. The following resolu-tions were read and adopted, amid great enthu-

siasm:

The democracy of the city and county of New York, true to the principles of the democratic party, as promulgated in the resolutions of the Baltimore convention of 1852, and the inaugural address of President Pierce; invincible in the integrity with which they have supported those principles—the same which elected Franklin Pierce to the Presidency—through this, their regular general committee for this city and county, sustained and endorsed as such by the verdict of the democratic electors at the late election, send their enthusiastic greetings and warmest congruithe democratic electors at the late election, send their enthusiastic greetings and warmest congratulations to their brethren in the democratic faith, throughout the Union, upon the late brilliant and triumphant victory obtained by the national democrats in this State in favor of their State ticket, headed by George W. Clinton, over the freesoil and soft ticket, headed by Isaac C. Verplanck—a victory obtained through the report agency. victory obtained through the spontaneous rising of free and intelligent democratic electors, unawed by the threats of power, and unpurchased by the allurements of offices seeking to prosteric a decision of the seeking to prosteric a decision of the seeking to prosteric and the nent for their unwarrantable interference to control the State politics, and a memorable triumph achieved over official bribery, and a fraudulent claim to regularity of organization, which a majority of the democracy of this city and State have now pronounced factious and irregular; this com-

mittee do therefore—

1. Resolved, That in the triumphant vote received by George W. Clinton—the worthy son of a noble sire, who was the projector of our magnificent system of internal canal policy—the people of this State have unmistakeably proclaimed their strong attachment to, and desire for the speedy enlargement of the canals, and a just repudiation of the hypocritical and talse pretence system of Governor Seymour, and the present State admin

istration.
2. Resolved, That in the immensely large vote cast by the electors of this State at the recent eleccast by the electors of this State at the recent elec-tion for that intrepid democrat, and faithful and efficient public officer, the Hou. John C. Mather, we behold the intelligent approval by the people of his official conduct, and the sustaining of a true national democrat, sought to have been made the "victim" of freesoil malignity.

3. Resolved. That the vote cast at the late elec-tion in favor of the several positions on the several

tion in favor of the several nominees on the nation al democratic State ticket, assures our democrati infamous coalition made by William L. Marcy, Governor Seymour, John Van Buren and Isaiah Rynders, at Syracuse in 1848, by which the rank and file of the democratic party were temporarily induced to follow the behests of selfish, unscrupu-lous and ambitious leaders, was always distasteul to the honest impulses of the rank and file our party, and against their principles; and which

ey have now most emphatically condemned.

4. Resolved, That the democracy of this city are unalterably and irrechangeably opposed, now and hereafter, to any league, alliance, or coalition with the freesoil faction of this State, and their dema gogue leaders, John Van Buren. Isaac V. Fowler, Isaiah Rynders, John Cochrane, and Martin Grover. 5. Resolved. That as this committee have hereto fore, in their resolves, expressed their sentiments upon the unjustifiable removal of the Hon.

Greene C. Bronson from the office of collector of this port, they now, in respect to him, in vindication of their own, and of the rights of a majority of the democratic electors of this city and State, call upon all the national democratic senators in the United States Senate to vote against the confirmation of William L. Marcy's nominee, Heman J. Redfield, as successor in nominee, Heman J. Reducid, as successor in office of that inflexible, independent, and distinguished democrat Judge Bronson.

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of one from each ward, be appointed by the chair to make

democratic demonstration in honor of the result of the late election in this State, to be held at Metro-politan Hall, on the 23d of Nov. inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

Measures are already in preparation for holding a glorification meeting at an early day, The committee having the matter in charge will meet at the institute next Wednesday evening.

A LOYE SCENE.—Overheard and phonogra phically reported by Phrederick Phinephun:

"Phairest of the phair," sighed the lover,

"phancy my pheelings when I phorsee the
phearphul consequences of our phleeing from
your phather's phamily. Phew phellows could have phaced the music with as much phortitude as I have; and as phickle phortune phails to smile on our loves, I phind I must phorego the pleasure of becoming your husband. Phairest Phrances, pharewell phorever."

"Hold, Phrankiin, hold!" screamed Phrances,

"I will phollow you phorever." But Phranklin had phled, and Phrances phainted.

A had arrangement.—To pay for a seat in a crowded concest room, and find it occupied by a person who produces a certificate the duplicate of your own.

Interesting from Oregon Territory. The Rogue river war having, like all other wars heretofore, come to an end, it becomes the part of an impartial historian, like myself, to transmit to posterity a true record of the glori-ous deeds performed in the short but brilliant campaign so nobly begun. I doubt whether any one has had the generosity to give honor to whom honor is due; and it is to rectify any partial statement that may have gone abroa of the heroisms enacted in this valley, that I send you this brief but impartial synopsis.

It taxes the ingenuity of the inhabitants of this valley to the utmost to assign a cause and

a commencement to the sanguinary conflict. Each individual has his own story of how and where the war first begun; and though all aim to, none succeed in fixing the commencement of hostilities upon the Indians.

Last winter seven successful miners down on Rogue river, near Gallows creek, were murdered by the Indians, it is supposed, and a large amount of gold dust is thought to have fallen into the hands of the murderers. There is no positive proof that the deed was com-mitted by the Indians; but they were immediately charged with it, and the desire to recover the captured treasure, rather than to revenge the murder, set on foot many desperate expe ditions, composed of reckless and abandoned men. John Taylor was the chief of the Taylor Indians in that vicinity. He was caught last spring, tried, and shot. Before his death he is said to have confessed to the massacre, and to have implicated quite a number of his own people, and two of the Grave Creek Indians also. The latter, as well as quite a number of also. The latter, as well as quite a number of the former, were brought to death; but no out-break followed these troubles.

For some years a rumor has existed that a white woman had been captured and her hus-band killed by the Indians of this valley, about seven years ago, and that she had been kept in bondage by them ever since, in the mountains, out of sight of the whites. Last summer an Indian came to Jacksonville and gave a fresh impulse to the rumor. He stated that the wonan had long persuaded him to go and report her bondage to the whites, and that he had finally consented to do so, and if the whites would go with him he would show them to the Indian camp where she was a prisoner. A party of eight or ten white men joined in the expedi-tion, and, guided by the Indian, after some trouble came upon the Indian camp in the nountains where she was said to be kept a prisoner. They positively denied the story of the white woman, but admitted a similar one with regard to a foreign squaw captured from a half-breed Spaniard. She was brought, and proved to be a Klamath Indian woman. The white men considered this a subterfuge, and insisted on having the white woman given up, or they would kill them all. The Indians became alarmed and endeavored to make their escape; the white men fired upon them and killed six of them. No outbreak followed this affair, though it is said to have had a serious

influence upon the war. The following having preceded the outbreak but a very short time—one or two days only— is most generally regarded as the immediate commencement of hostilities. Last summer a Spaniard and a gambler in Jacksonville, by the name of De Bushay, bought a squaw of Jim, one of the chiefs in this valley. The squaw was the widow of a Shasta Indian, and had returned to her people. Her husband's brother claimed her as his property. De Bushay hav-ing failed to comply with the purchase, Jim stole her away from him. De Bushay raised a party, and by threats and arms recaptured her. The Shasta Indians, who had come for her, were witnesses to her forcible abduction, and were lighly incensed. They went away threatening vengeance on the whites. In a short time afterwards, Edwards, Gibbs, and others, were killed under circumstances that struck terror into the under circumstances that struck terror into the hearts of the people of Jacksonville. A perfect stampede followed. The inhabitants, without reflection, concluded that a league had been formed against them by all the Indians in the country; and the war commenced. The whites began the campaign by killing all the pet Indians about town—a term applied to Indians engaged in families in a domestic capacity, and necessarily perfectly innocent of any part what necessarily perfectly innocent of any part whatfamilies in the country, and any protested against the hanging of his servant was threatened with a similar fate; and thus these brave men went scouring about the country, killing and hanging these inoffensive creatures, instead of following the real perpetrators into their mountain haunts. A little boy, practicing with his bow and arrow on the plain, was thus disposed of. An old man and woman have met with similar fates. No matter how peaceably disposed the Indian might be, he vas either killed or driven to the mo

The Rogue river Indian is brave, and will resist when imposed upon or mistreated, and vill endure no maltreatment submissively. These Indians have never been friendly to the whites, from the earliest travelling by them through this country. Up to 1850 scarcely a party passed through the valley without experiencing some depredation from them. They have ever been jealous of the encroachments of the white men, and never were at peace with them until Gen. Lane concluded a treaty with them in 1850, which they faithfully adhered to until broken by the whites. They are noted for their truthfulness. Joe, Sam and Jim are the principal men amongst them. Until the inconsiderate and base retaliation of the whites, neither these chiefs nor their people took any part in the outbreak, nor had they done anything to justify the mean attack upon their people. But, driven by these acts to self defence, they fought with desperation, for the whites threatened them with extermination. But, driven by these acts to self de-They went to war with a magnanimity unmown among savages. It is true they wayaid the roads, burnt houses and grain, and carried their depredations almost into the streets of Jacksonville. But there was no scalping, no killing of woman and children. The white were terror-stricken at the boldness of their acts. The fact immediately forced itself upon their minds that the Indians had, by an illicit and abandoned trade on the part of the whites, obtained possession of nearly all the arms in the country; the whole country flocked to Jacksonville, and the town was thronged with unarmed and helpless men. Expresses were sent off in every direction for aid; but before it could arrive much damage had been done; the farms and dwellings of industrious farmers had been laid waste, and many valuable lives were lost by a war brought on by desperate and unprincipled miners, gamblers and outlaws. The whites for some time were driven in on

every quarter. About the 15th of August, Griffin's party of twenty men was driven in with the loss of a man. On the 17th, Lieutenant Elv lost nine men killed and wounded, and, though reinforced, did not think it prudent to pursue the enemy, though they had withdrawn. It was not until the arrival of Gen. Lane that the whites began to triumph. On the 24th, he brought the Indians to terms. Of this fight much has been said and published that is calulated to convey a wrong impression.

A party of ninety men, under Gen. Lane, Capt. Alden, U. S. A., and Capt. Armstrong, of Yamhill, surprised the Indians on the head waters of Evans' creek. The position of the Indians was very strong, at the head of a defile or bayou, behind a belt of fallen timber that exthe action Gen. Lane ordered a charge, in order to drive the Indians out of the brush. To this order Capt. Alden and his ten regular soldiers, Capt. Armstrong and a few others, alone responded. Capt. Armstrong was killed this order Capt. Alden and his ten regular soldiers, Capt. Armstrong and a few others, alone responded. Capt. Armstrong was killed instantly—shot through the right breast. Capt. doctrines. 2. That the Baltimore platforn was not an amnesty authorising the renewed agitation of these subjects. 3. That the attempts of the departments to crush the freedom of opinion lic mind with pictures of depravity, corruption of the subjects. 2. That the Baltimore platforn was have no good effect. One bad effect they certainly shot through the regime of the duplication of the subjects. 3. That the attempts of the departments to crush the freedom of opinion lic mind with pictures of depravity, corruption lic mind with pictures of depravity and the first through the duplication of the subjects. 3. That the attempts of lated by Johnson. He did not enter into particular and the first through the renewed agitation of the subjects. 3. That the attempts of lated by Johnson. He did not enter into particular and the first through the renewed agitation of the subjects. 3. That the attempts of lated by Johnson. He did not enter into particular and the first through the renewed agitation of the subjects. 3. That the attempts of lated by Johnson. He did not enter into particular and the first through through the first through the first through through the first through through the first through through the first through thr

out under the right shoulder. Gen. Lane was shot through the right arm, near the shoulder-joint. Thus all the officers who led the charge in consequence of not being supported. For three or four hours the firing was kept up from behind the trees, Indian fashion, and finally the Indians proposed to "wawa," (talk.) Gen. Lane opposed it, and wished to continue the Lane opposed it, and wished to continue the fight; but the men urged an armistice—a vote was taken, and nearly all decided for a parley. The armistice was barely entered into whe Colonel Ross arrived with a reinforcement of one hundred and twenty men. This reinforcement raised the valor of some of the men, and they wished to renew the fight. The general consented, but said that he must send Joe and Sam word, to say that the parly was ended. To this they would not consent, and the general then said they must abide by the treaty, and so they did. Twenty minutes after the firing ceased, whites and Indians were mixed up in the same camp, in the most admirable confu-sion. The squaws carried water for the whites, who were suffering from thirst, and the Indians offered to carry in the wounded to where they could be attended. The Indians were to come in in seven days to enter upon a treaty of peace and the sale of their land. But before the treaty could be entered into, other circum-stances occurred that deterred the Indians from coming in at the appointed time. If they did not come in, the war was to be renewed. Gen. Lane thought the Indians were excusable in not coming in; some of his men thought otherwise, and were for renewing the war. The reader may form his own opinion from the fol-lowing facts, unprecedented in the history of

American wars: The emigration of '46 was the first that ever passed by the southern route into the Williamette valley. An account of the origin of this route may be found in Thornton's Notes on Oregon and California. A small party of that emigration encamped on a clear, beautiful little trout stream, about forty miles from where Jacksonville now stands, down Rogue river. Miss Croly, a member of this party—a young and interesting girl—had, in spite of her frailty and the hardship of emigration, succeeded in getting thus far on her way in search of a home in the far west. But, a victim to consumption, here, amid the bold hills that are the almost unerring characteristic of this mountainous country, she breathed her last, and un-der the shade of an oak, not fifty yards from where Bates and Turgood now keep, they buried her, and called the creek that flows near by, Grave Creek. Her remains were dug up by the Indians as soon as her friends left the grave; and though passing strangers buried them again and again, yet they were as often removed, and no one has ever passed by and found the grave closed until the affair I am going to relate closed it up for ever. A party of Indians, formerly thirty or forty

in number, but since reduced to ten or eleven,

since the naming of the creek, been called the Grave Creek Indians. They were an outcast band, made up of the outlaws of all the other tribes in this country. In early times, when the country was only visited by trappers, they were a great annoyance to the people sent out in that capacity by the Hudson Bay Company. When the emigration took this direction they were a terror to all small parties, killing and stealing the cattle where they feared to attack the men; and this constant war so reduced their numbers that they had but eleven warriors previous to this outbreak. Tupru Bill and another of their party were implicated by the confession of John Taylor. Bates raised a party of whites, and, guided by his pet In-dian—also a Grave Creek—he came upon them in the mountains, and succeeded in cap-turing all of them, except Tupru Bill. The mplicated Indian was hung, and the others reeased on condition that Tupru Bill should given up. His head was brought in soon after. A treaty was then entered into by Bates with these Indians: he was to protect them, and they were to disturb the whites no more. They came and settled near him, and were quietly and peaceably disposed, when a man by the name of Owens infringed upon the treaty by wantonly shooting one of them one day as he ever in these murders. They then extended was passing, having occasion to discharge his operations against the Indians employed in gun. Owens is a miner, but has had sufficient influence among raise a company of thirty men. In the interval between the death of this Indian and the outbreak at Jacksonville a house on Low Creek was burnt, and the bodies of its two inhabitants were found in the smouldering ruins. As the Grave Creeks had moved away from Bates, they were charged with this affair, as it occurred only twelve miles from Bates' stand Either they were not guilty, or to lull suspicion, perhaps, they returned and encampe near Bates again. Bates and his party, under pledges of friendship and protection, succeeded in taking four of the remaining eight Grave Creeks prisoners. Owens raised his company of thirty men immediately on the alarm Jacksonville, and came down to Grave Creek on the same day, and soon after Bates had taken these four prisoners. He immediately took the matter into his own hands. He sent his men up, surrounded the Indian camp, and shot the only Indian in it-the other three were out hunting. Their return was patiently awaited, and as they came in with their game upon their backs, they were fired upon; one was killed and the other two ran away, though supposed to be wounded. They uttered the war cry as they escaped, and thus communicated the state of affairs to the prisoners in Bates's house. One of them burst his bonds, and, seizing s shovel, attacked the guard, and severely injured a man by the name of Frizzell on the hand. Frizzell finally shot him through the body with a revolver. The other three were shot, tied as they were, among them Bates's pet, who had been in, his employ all summer. The six dead Indians were then thrown into the open grave where Miss Croly was buried, and covered up; and as they were undoubtedly the desecrators of her tomb, it is closed forever, and they have had the satisfaction that is al lowed to few-of digging their own graves. A man by the name of Adams, one of the participators, bought a little boy of ten years, for \$50, from one of Owens's men, and has taken him into Williamette valley. The women made their escape that night, and they, as well as the two Indians who escaped, have not been heard of since. This is the story of the Grave Creeks, as I heard it from Bates and Turgood, and others.

Whilst I stopped at Bates's, a man by the name of Johnson was pointed out to me as the leader in this affair. He was a very unprepossessing person, slovenly dressed in an old hick ory shirt and ragged pantaloons, and shoes without socks. His old slouched hat concealed the principal part of his unshaven countenance. in consequence of a very low, receding forehead; either his eyebrows pr truded very much, or his cold gray eyes were sunk very deep in his head, I could not tell which. Without passion, without expression in his dark fea-tures, he stood with his hands in his pockets, and his back braced against the wall, and told his story:

News of the outbreak at Jacksonville reached the mines on Illinois river, twenty or thirty miles below Bates's, and they immediately "forked up" at Johnson's house, on Rogue river. About thirty white men were collected there, and, directed by Johnson, they convened about twenty-five warriors of the Taylor Inended across the defile. In the early part of dians at their fort, under pretence of making a upon them, and eighteen out of the twenty-five

ticipated in the outbreak at all, but it was they would, so they killed them.

they would, so they killed them.

John Taylor had a son, named Jim, who separated himself from his father's people, and had joined the Indians on Applegate creek, led by Old Man John. Previous to the conclusion of the treaty, Captain Bob Williams, with his company, was sent to hunt up the Indians on this creek, and bring them to an engagement. Williams is a man very much after Capt. Owens' stamp, but has also the reputation of being a great Indian fighter. As soon as the treaty was concluded, General Lane sent an order to Capt. concluded, General Lane sent an order to Capt.
W. to report himself at headquarters. For some reason the order never reached him: A second order was sent, but the bearer was bribed by the opponents of the treaty not to de-liver it. Williams continued in the mountains, notwithstanding that the treaty was concluded. a fact that he knew, though he may not have known it officially, for he was in daily commu-nication with Holstead's ferry, where the disbanded troops were every day passing with the news. Meanwhile, the Indians were making every effort to get on the north side of Rogue river, to General Lane's headquarters, to be present at the treaty. Finally, the Indians brought the news that Williams had killed Jim laylor. Their account made it an infamous

Williams had an interpreter and guide, who

passed by the soubriquet of Elick, who knows the country and the Indians, and is conversant with their tongue—he is a half-breed. With his assistance they found the Indians, but could not get at them; they were high up in a mountain side, and Williams was in the valley. Elick represented the party as miners, that they came from General Lane with power to treat with them, that they wanted them to come down and lo so, so that they could go to work, and they might carry on the war with all other whites i they chose. They offered them plenty to eat; but the Indians were cautious and would not come down; they knew the fate of the Grave Creeks. For many hours they parleyed, but finding they could not be induced to come lown, they desired that a part might come, and then they asked that three should come, and finally they entreated that one man might be sent to treat with them. Their entreaties were so earnest, and kept up for so long a time, that at length Jim Taylor yielded. He came down, and was instantly seized and carried off to Holstead's ferry, where they went through the form of a trial, and tried to convict him of ome of the injuries done to the whites, but nothing could be proved against him. He was then threatened with death, if he did not confess to the part he had taken in the war. He admitted nothing, and was condemned to be shot. They took him into the woods below the ferry and tied a rope about his neck and fas-tened it to the limb of a tree above his head. Five men were selected who fired upon him— two balls passed through his head and the others entered his back. His body was left have owned and claimed this valley from the time it was first known to the whites, and have, dangling to the limb. An old man from the Williamette, by the name of Yates, was at the erry, but would not go down to witness the leed, but after they came back he proposed to oury him, but no one would volunteer to as ist him, until finally two men went with him and dug a grave for the dead Indian, and placing his scalp—which some white man had taken off in the meantime and hung upon the bushes—on his head again, they buried him.

Finally Old Man John succeeded in dodging Williams; he got across the river, and was present at the signing of the treaty, and re-ceived his first payment. He reported all his warriors present but five, though quite a num-

women and children were still about. On the 15th of September Williams returned and reported thathe had had a desperate battle 13th. He had found the Indians in the bush and attacked them, and after four hours fighting, night came on and interrupted the conflict. He had killed and wounded twelve Indians, and had but one man killed. The news of the fight reached camp through the whites before the Indians knew it. It was told to John, and he was asked if they were his people; he said no, they could not be his, as they were all present but five; that it must have been Tupsu Tybee's band. On the evening of the 15th, John's five men presented themselves to Gov. Lane and told their story. They had been attacked by Williams as they were endeavoring to get across the river on to the re serve with the women and children. They had but three guns, and with these they them at bay until night, when they made their escape. They lost one escape. They lost one woman and two children killed. This is the last battle with the Rogue river Indians fought by Capt. Williams.
Owing to these contradictory transactions, the treaty was pending about three weeks before it could be concluded. In the meantime, many volunteers had flocked in, eager for the contest. Disappointed with no prospect for a fight, much dissatisfaction was expressed at the state of affairs. Governor Lane, having full onfidence in the good will of the Indians, discharged all the men that had been called into service as fast as possible. He went into the fight in which he was wounded without knowing anything about the cause of the war, or any knowledge of the state of affairs; he took i for granted that the Indians were to blame. When he came to treat, the true state of things presented themselves piece-meal, and finally all ne facts threw the blame on the whites. That he was much disgusted with their conduct, is proven by the way he carried out the treaty spite of all opposition. The good people of the valley are much in favor of Lane's measures; but they are in the minority. The majority is made up of miners, gamblers, and outlaws, that have fled beyond the restraints of the law, and they cry against the treaty because they would lose nothing by its renewal, and they care nothing for the wives and children of the good settlers, who must be the sufferers in the main.

the arrival of regular troops, that the treaty According to the conditions of the treaty, the Indians are to receive sixty thousand dollars, to be paid in sixteen annual payments, for their land in Rogue river valley. Fifteen thousand of this, however, is to be retained to reimburse the settlers for the property de-stroyed. A small reserve has been set aside unto which they have retired, included between Rogue river and Evans' creek, and a line runing north from Table mountain to it, interecting with Evans' creek. For this reserve they are to receive fifteen thousand dollars when the whites see fit to remove them.

These men do not hesitate to threaten to break

the treaty whenever an opportunity may offer.

Though they dare not openly resist the general's authority, yet he has been detained here.

hough all operations are at an end, because he

fears that the moment his back is turned the

war would begin again; he has been waiting

During the entire pending of the treaty the Indians have shown a patience and forbear-ance, and a desire for peace that would hardly be expected from them, in consideration of their success and their independent character. The medium of communication was the jargon in common use in Oregon and Washington territories, and consequently explanation was slow and imperfect. All the Indians concerned in the war were present at the treaty, except the Taylor Indians and Tupsu Tybee's band. The former have only been warred upon in the manner related—they have not realiated. The latter are Shasta Indians, and they were the ones who committed the depredations.

General Lane having finally concluded this treaty, set out in search of Tupsu Tybee. Con-fiding in the honesty and truth of these Indians, he set out with only an interpreter and a guide. High up in the mountains, on the head of Applegate creek, he found them, near the summit of a lofty peak, beyond the reach of white men, living on the manaineta berry. They were in an impenetrable jungle, only

thirty warriors in all, with their women. They had but fourteen guns.

Tupsu Tybee is superior to any of the chiefs in this valley. He commands his men like a tactitian, and they obey him implicitly, and without dissent. He reigns in these mountains like a brigand chieftain. He is a small, heavy-set man, with little eyes, percing and dark, and quite a growth of hair on his chin, from which he takes his name. The general found him disposed to peace. He said he himself had taken no part in the war, but that one of his tribe, a bad man, had persuaded a few of his men away, and they were the ones who comtribe, a bad man, had persuaded a few of his men away, and they were the ones who committed the first outrages on the whites. As soon as he had learned the state of affairs he had gathered his people together and moved them into the mountains, where he had remained ever since. He promised to deliver up the leader of his party, and such property as he had in his possession that had been captured from the whites. He lays no claim to Rogue river valley, and said he would return to Klamah river valley, where he belongs. The present of a few clothes were offered him, which has concluded the last act of the treaty of peace; and it only requires that the whites peace; and it only requires that the whites adhere to it, and peace will be established and

Colonel Wright, with three companies of the second infantry, arrived here on the 25th. The evening before his arrival Jim came in, and reevening before his arrived here on the 25th. The evening before his arrived Jim came in, and reported that a party of whites, passing down the river the day before, had fired upon his people fishing in the river, and also into their camps at different points—that the bullets had passed through the clothes of some of their people, but no one had been killed. The Indians had formed an ambuscade through which these white men had to pass, and that they would all have been killed had not Joe got wind of the affair, and, mounting a horse, reached the ambuscade before the whites, and dispersed his men. On the 26th, Colonel Wright, with Captain Smith's company of first dragoons, accompanied by General Lane, mado an appointment with Joe and his other chiefs, and met them at the mouth of Evans' creek, to talk the matter over. Col. Wright says that he was much impressed by Joe's bearing and dignity, and, like Gen. Lane, is fully impressed with his integrity. Joe said that he was fully convinced that the white men who had fired into his people were cultus tiliarm—good for nothing reconlessed. convinced that the white men who had fired into his people were cultus tiliarm—good for nothing people—and that he had for that reason prohibited the people from firing on them, because it would have been an excuse if they had killed them to renew the war, and he wanted peace. He seemed to comprehend the state of society in that region well. It appears that the outrage was committed by a party of Bob Williams men, who had been discharged and were going back to Althouse creek to work. Measures will be taken by the Indian agent to bring

them to justice.

This outrage decided Col. Wright to establish a fort here. He approved of the point selected by Capt. Smith, and called it Fort Lane, in honor of "distinguished services rendered by Capt. Lane, in the call of the capt." by Gen. Lane in the recent disturbances." It is situated about three miles west of Table Rock on a beautiful spot, with sufficient trees, oak and pine, for shade trees, and about half a mile from the river. Its plan will be about eighty yards square, with the buildings on three sides, and the side toward Table Rock and fronting the river open. The buildings will be temporary log cabins. The post is to be commanded by Capt. Smith, and garrisoned by three companies of the first dragoons and one of the

second infantry.

The troops having arrived, and a prospect of the peace remaining unbroken, Gen. Lane took his departure for home. He expects to be in San Francisco on the 15th, in time for the steamers for the States. He takes with him to Washington one of Joe's sons, named Ben, and interesting boy of fifteen or sixteen. He will create a sensation equal to his own astonishment at the *Bostons*, (Americans.) U. S.

Destructive Storm at the East .-- A dreadful Destructive Storm at the East.—A dreadful gale, which prevailed on Sunday last, caused a great destruction of property in New York city and in parts of New Jersey and Connecticut. The Morris canal and the Housatonic railroad are seriously injured. Eight lives are reported to have been lost in Connecticut—four at Birmingham, and four at Derby.

Several vessels have gone to pieces at Derby, and others are high and dry.

In addition to these disasters, in the city of New

In addition to these disasters, in the city of New York, a new block of seven or eight houses was blown down in First avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The trees have also been upturned in many of the public parks, in addition to the venerable willow in the Park.

About 9 o'clock in the morning, the rear wall of the building on Vandewater street, known as the Mission Church, and recently destroyed by fire, was blown down, killing one person and injuring several others who were inside the ruins. Six men were employed within the walls in getting out the rag stock of Mr. McBean, but none of them were hurt.

The persons injured were engaged in obtaining uel. These were one man, three women, and a ad. The man's name is John Dunn, an Irishman; he received a severe hurt, and was taken to the properties. spital. The woman killed was married, and as left two small children, one an infant.

The Deer and the Turtle.-The Cornwall (Canada) Freeholder relates the following hunting incident as an absolute fact. There are some curious things that happen in the ordinary routine of

"As two hunters were hunting on the banks of the river Nacion, near Crysler's mills, their dogs pressed close on a deer, which took to the river, where the hunters pursued it with a canoe. On approaching the animal, they were surprised to see it struggling desperately, being every now and then jerked suddenly under water. The hunters immediately approached, and with the aid of others at hand, dragged the deer into the canoe, when, to the astonishment of all present, a large turtle, weighing forty pounds, was found firmly fastened to the tail of the deer, which would have undoubt-edly been shortly flrowned by its amphibious assailant. The turtle retained its grip upwards of two hours after the deer was killed. This extra ordinary circumstance was attested by several

The New York Police.-The policemen o this city are to appear in a uniform dress, so that nobody can mistake these officers. They are also nobody can mistake these officers. They are also to be guided by some new rules and regulations; among other things, they are forbidden to drink or smoke, on pain of losing their places. It is also made the especial duty of the captain to exercise the closest surveillance, not only upon persons of suspicious character and bad repute, but on those who visit houses of ill fame, and he is enjoined to report his observations to his commanding officer. Policemen are prohibited from rendering any assistance in civil cases, except to prevent an immediate breach of the peace, or to quell a disturbance actually commenced. Any member, also, who contracts debts for food, raiment, fuel, house rent, and the necessary appurtenances, and who rent, and the necessary appurtenances, and who shall fail to liquidate the same within a reasonable time, shall be subject to suspension or dismissal.

Robbery of Gold Dust Quite an excitement Robbery of Gold Dust.—Quite an excitement has been created recently in consequence of a heavy fraud consummated between San Francisco and Philadelphia. On Friday last, two boxes, regularly marked and in perfect order, purporting to contain 845,000, in gold dust, were received at the mint in this city. Upon opening the boxes they were found to have in them nothing but buckshot and balls. The boxes came from a respectable firm at San Francisco, and were consigned to a house in New York. They had been changed, and the originals were most accurately counterfeited, with all their peculiar marks and stamps. The trick was so well managed as to stamps. The trick was so well managed as to escape suspicion or detection until the boxes were opened at the mint.

Terrible Loss of Life.—A melancholy loss of life occurred on the Severn river, near Tunbridge, England, October 21, from the inefficiency of a bridge. A wagon, loaded with forty persons, men, women, and children, on their return from hop gathering, having descended from a hill, and just entered upon the bridge, one of the horses stumbled and threw the wagon against the railing on one side of the bridge. This being rotten, gave way, and the wagon with its contents was precipitated into the river, which was much swollen by recent rains, and the current being rapid, thirty-six persons were drowned. The bridge was forty-two freet long and nine feet wide, was old, and much out of repair.